



A Gigantic Clothing Sale

It is really refreshing to strike a closing out clothing sale that's absolutely bona fide from A to Z.

We put on sale tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock an immense purchase of Children's, Boys' and Young Men's Clothing, ages 3 to 16 years.

Every piece conforms strictly to our quality standards. It's a manufacturer's end of the season's stock, to-wit: David Bros. & Co., 1-3-5 Bond St., N. Y. This firm holds the patent for double elbows and makes a specialty of double knees and seat which have made them famous throughout the world. Every mother and guardian knows how inestimably valuable such are in Boys' and Children's Clothing. Our purchase bids fair to rank with the best ever made. Remember these strong points for they do give a satisfaction all their own. These are this season's goods, bought from the manufacturer direct. They are untarnished—they are intact to the last stitch. They never saw the inside of a store till unpacked at Bennett's. They are not bankrupt goods—No! a thousand times no!

There are but three parties to this transaction, David Bros. & Co., W. R. Bennett Co. and you, and these goods are yours at the most astonishingly cut down prices ever ticketed on honest goods. Now, if

you want the exceptional at practically 35c on the dollar (as the under-noted figures will show) attend this sale and remember our usual money back guarantee goes with every garment sold.

\$5.95 Values for \$1.95

\$1.95



See Our Big Window Display



Important

To Mothers and Guardians

Children's and boys' suits—ages 3 to 16 years—made up in all the latest styles.

A positive \$3.00 value for.....

1.45

A positive \$4.00 value for.....

1.95

A positive \$5.00 value for.....

2.45

A positive \$6.00 value for.....

2.95

A positive \$7.00 value for.....

3.45

A positive \$10.00 value for.....

4.95

These embrace boys' manly suits, boys' friendsuits, and boys' yoke suits, Russian Sailor Blouse suits—scores to select from. A suit that would ordinarily cost to make \$4.50—that would ordinarily sell at \$5.95—we were selling the same suit ourselves at \$5.95 before we received this immense supply. It is yours at this huge sale at.....

\$1.95

Every suit in this gigantic offer will be sold on a like proportion of big money saving to you.

We want mothers and guardians to accept this preliminary announcement as an invitation to inspect this immense display of serviceable Boys' and Children's suits. Bring the little fellows with you. We do not claim too much when we say that this is the wonder sale of any clothing transaction in the west.

W. R. BENNETT COMPANY,

SIXTEENTH AND HARNEY STREETS

REVILES PANAMA COMPANY

Senator Mitchell of Oregon Denounces Enterprise as a Stupendous Fraud.

RAPACIOUS SCHEME OF LEGISLATION
Warns Congress Not to Entangle Country in Endless Fight or Kill Canal Proposition by Adopting Spooner Amendment.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—In making a wholesale attack on the Panama canal proposition Mr. Mitchell of Oregon today in the senate declared this enterprise to be the most rapacious scheme of legislative corruption, journalistic venality and social and political exposure ever uncovered in any age or country. He vehemently condemned the launching of this enterprise as a stupendous old brick scheme and denounced the idea of the United States lending its name to a concern "whose history for the last ten years had shocked the sensibilities of mankind." The Oregon senator expressed the opinion that the adoption of the Spooner amendment would have the effect of postponing any canal legislation whatever.

Mr. Mitchell warned congress that no better way could be found to defeat the construction of any canal than to adopt the Spooner amendment, as the United States could have no connection with the Panama route without becoming involved in the intricacies of the French courts, from which it would find it impossible to extricate itself. He declared that any connection this country might have with the Panama proposition would result in the defeat of the government.

For Forest Reserve.
At the conclusion of routine business in the senate today Mr. Dewey of New York addressed the senate in advocacy of the bill appropriating \$10,000 for the purchase of 2,000,000 acres of land for a national forest reserve in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee. Mr. Dewey said the project was favored by President Roosevelt and by the secretary of agriculture and federal action was justified fully by public necessity.

The senate then began the consideration of the measure commonly known as the London dock charges bill. Mr. Nelson, republican of Minnesota, in support of the bill, said the charges made at the London docks against American flour, principally,

was a discrimination against the United States. The bill, he said, was for the purpose of protecting the American manufacturer, the American producer and the American farmer, which protection was needed all the more since the formation of the shipping combine by Mr. Morgan. As the situation is, said he, "the American shippers are in the clutches of a devil fish of a monopoly, from which we ought to pray every evening before going to bed to be delivered."

The bill was then laid aside. Mr. Mitchell taking up the canal question, handed without gloves the proposition to build the canal by the Panama route, and incidentally the Spooner amendment. By the adoption of this proposition, he said: "The United States would be taking on to one of the greatest frauds and pieces of corruption known since the world began."

He could not believe, he said, "that the senate proposed to consider seriously a proposition which would involve the United States in a legal controversy for a hundred years. I want the senate to know the facts and to determine whether we really shall take up this rotten concern across the sea."

Mr. Mitchell expressed the opinion that the enactment of the Spooner amendment would result in the postponement of the beginning of the canal project as the president probably would have to make an independent investigation of the subject before he reached a decision. He urged that congress ought to accept the responsibility of selecting the routes, and not turn that responsibility over to the president.

He suggested the possibility that if the United States should adopt the Panama route some other nation would construct a canal by the Nicaragua route, thus creating competition that would be disastrous to the United States.

Most Rapacious Scheme in History.
Mr. Mitchell denounced the idea that the United States should lend its name to the Panama enterprise, whose history during the last ten years had shocked the sensibilities of mankind. He declared that it was the "most rapacious scheme of legislative corruption, journalistic venality and social and political exposure ever uncovered in any age or country."

He asserted that the launching of the Panama canal enterprise was "one of the greatest farces ever witnessed on earth, either in ancient or modern times," and that the whole project was "one of the most stupendous old brick games ever imposed upon a people."

Mr. Mitchell declared that by the Spooner amendment and the views of the minority of the canal committee the United States not only was invited to participate in a gigantic lottery scheme but would be compelled by French law controlling the canal's construction, to purchase in France all raw materials entering into the canal.

He pointed out that the new Panama Canal company had entered into obligations to construct the canal and he insisted that the United States, if it should purchase the Panama Canal company's rights and properties, would be the legatee of all obligations of the French company, including those to the stockholders of the old Panama canal company. In view of all the conditions he did not think a wise man would invest \$40,000,000 in a proposition of that kind.

In conclusion Mr. Mitchell declared that he was casting about for a way to defeat the construction of an isthmian canal he could find no better way than by supporting the Spooner amendment. He was satisfied the Panama canal proposition could not be touched without defilement or even looked at without loathing. It was, he said, a sink of iniquity in which the United States should not approach.

House on Anti-Anarchy Bill.
WASHINGTON, June 7.—The house spent

the entire day voting upon amendments to the anti-anarchy bill, but all failed except one proposed by Mr. McCall of Massachusetts, to strike from the anarchist section the word "assault" where it is coupled with "killing" in the prohibition against conspiring for the killing of the chief magistrate of a foreign country. After the bill had reached the last parliamentary stage before passage Mr. De Armond of Missouri moved to recommit. The quorum failed at this point and the house was compelled to adjourn without final action.

Postmasters Nominated.
WASHINGTON, June 7.—The president today sent the following nominations to the senate: Postmasters: California—Leander H. Miner, Ferndale. Illinois—John Hagk, Leroy. Iowa—Leon G. Hardin, Ames; John D. Padlock, Malvern; William B. Arbuckle, Villisca. Indian Territory—Logan G. Dysmith, Wabasha. Kansas—Cyrus M. Scott, Arkansas City; George T. Boon, Cheyenne. Nebraska—Frank McCartney, Nebraska City; Chester H. Smith, Plattsmouth; Oran L. Bantz, Humboldt. Texas—Francis M. Barton, Terrell. Washington—James M. Vernon, Everett; R. P. Campbell, Aberdeen.

DODGE ENDORSES HOLBROOK

(Continued from Third Page.)

Monday in this city: A. G. Burbank, J. Fox, John Nelson, E. T. Hughes and H. A. Clarke. A great deal of enthusiasm was aroused at the meeting.

No Instructions in Phelps.

HOLBROOK, Neb., June 7.—(Special Telegram.)—The Phelps county republicans held a well attended convention here today and selected delegates to the various conventions. The state delegation consists of: C. W. McDonough, F. A. Dean, D. J. Fink, Gus Abrahamson, O. M. Hoag, J. W. Greenaway, G. O. Fairchild, C. A. Larson, Fred Brown, C. S. Coffey, W. P. Cole and R. J. A. Hara; congressional, I. L. Strong, S. A. Dravo, H. E. Bush, S. F. Sanders, William Bowen, T. M. Rotramel, Thomas Scott, A. C. Burgess, L. T. Brookings, E. Fulk, J. R. Gainforth, W. A. Shreck; senatorial, Thomas Gainforth, Charles St. Clair, John Bloom, A. E. Wilkinson, C. F. Sampson, John Shaw, J. A. Hanson, Thomas Moore, Peter Swanson, J. A. Thomas, I. A. Masters, Oscar Truger. None of the delegates were instructed.

Holt Sends Kinkaid Delegation.
O'NEILL, Neb., June 7.—(Special Telegram.)—The republican convention held today was a largely attended and enthusiastic gathering. C. J. Malone of Enman was chairman and W. N. Coats of Stuart secretary. Strong resolutions were adopted endorsing the administration of President Roosevelt. The delegates to the Sixth district congressional convention are instructed for Hon. M. P. Kinkaid.

Soldier and Helpmeet Entertained.
BLAIR, Neb., June 7.—(Special Telegram.)—The Woman's Relief corps and the members of John A. Dix Grand Army of the Republic, united tonight in tendering a reception to Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Kenny, the former having been recently elected junior vice commander of the Grand Army of the Republic and the latter as president of the Woman's Relief corps, both of the Department of Nebraska. Mr. and Mrs. Kenny are both active workers in all affairs pertaining to Grand Army of the Republic work. Recitations, speeches by old comrades and the singing of old army songs made up the program of the evening, after which refreshments were served.

FRANCE OVER CABINET CRISIS

Republic Survives the Critical Stage and Starts Out with New Plans.

PRESS DOUBTFUL OF THE NEW MINISTRY

Rouvier's Presence as Saviour of Country's Finance is Assuring, but Still Ordinary Survival of Cabinet is Questioned.

PARIS, June 7.—France has passed through a cabinet crisis and the Combes ministry has been formed without a ripple of excitement among the general public or even in the lobbies of the chamber of deputies. Senator Combes was the first name mentioned as a successor to M. Waldeck-Rousseau and immediately after the latter's resignation as premier became official and as soon as M. Brison announced that he could not form a cabinet, a Combes ministry became a certainty. As was inevitable after the verdict of the country and the unequivocal vote in the chamber of deputies in the election of Bourgeois as president the new cabinet was chosen almost entirely from among the radicals. M. Rouvier being the last advanced member of it. M. Rouvier and Pelletan, representing the radical socialists and M. Moutet, the minister of agriculture, represents the radical left. M. Combes, Delcasse, Trouillot, Vaile, Chaumie and Maroules are republican radicals.

Personnel of Ministry.

The new cabinet is constituted as follows: Premier, minister of the interior and minister of public worship, Senator Combes. Minister of justice, Senator Vaile. Minister of foreign affairs, M. Delcasse. Minister of war, General Andre. Minister of public works, M. Maroules. Minister of public instruction, Senator Chaumie. Minister of marine, M. Pelletan. Minister of colonies, M. Doumergu. Minister of commerce, M. Trouillot. M. Berard, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, will become under secretary of posts.

The ministerial declaration will announce that the task which will call for most of the attention of the government and Parliament will be straightening out the country's finances, and will dwell on the necessity of economies and reforms calculated to re-establish the budget equilibrium. The cabinet, therefore, will introduce a measure providing for a more just, proportional distribution of the taxation and it also desires to reduce the term of military service.

The ministerial declaration will, furthermore, render homage to the late Waldeck-Rousseau ministry, and the policy of republican defense, which the recent elections so strikingly endorsed. The new cabinet will continue this policy and will "hail, if necessary, the machinations of the coalition which vainly sought to divert the enemy from its duties and which enlisted in its schemes in the republic a section of the clergy, which forgets its duties."

M. Combes, Premier.
M. Combes, physically, is the smallest member of the cabinet, but in spite of his 67 years, he is very active and energetic and lives modestly near the senate house. He is president of the democratic group in the senate. The positions he has held, chairman of the committee of the law of associations and reporter of the bill on secondary education, marked him for the premiership. He is an eloquent orator and while little known himself outside of

OFFICERS ARE INEFFICIENT

Caustic Report of the Committee on British Military Training.

MANY WITHOUT ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

Inferior Men Permitted to Pass Master, While Those with Signal Ability Meet with No Substantial Reward.

Rouvier Treasury Watchdog.

The presence of M. Rouvier who enters the cabinet in the role of the savior of his country's finance, is distinctly reassuring although many politicians question whether the divergent views of M. Rouvier and the advanced radicals promises a long life for the ministry.

The Temps says: The future will show whether the understanding between M. Rouvier and his colleagues will last and suffice to restore the country to the calm it needs and preserve and develop its prosperity. The moment has come when a policy of sound finance is the beginning and end of all French politics.

The Journal Des Debats which represents moderate opinion thinks a coalition is near and inevitable and says: The policy of the ministry as outlined is a negotiation appointment. We are promised a brutal application of the law of associations and the suppression of liberty of teaching. We have serious reasons to believe the ministry will not last three years, as did its predecessor.

DRAMATIST WORKS UP CLIMAX

Clyde Fitch Makes the Hit of His Life in a Race with an Enraged Cow.

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PARIS, June 7.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Clyde Fitch writes from Salvo Maggiore, Italy, where he is recuperating, that he recently had a terrifying hurdle race with a mad cow, which chased him half a mile around trees and over fences, brooks and meadows. The playwright says that the cow's horns twice grazed him in the rear, the second time ripping his jaunty flannel coat, with red stripes, which he believed roused the cow's temper. When Mr. Fitch finally saved his life by climbing a wall into the hotel grounds by means of a friendly overhanging branch he was so excited that he kept on running until he reached a group of madle croquet players, who were stampeded by the hatless, panting person they took to be a lunatic, rushing among them, the two halves of his torn coat flapping in the air like the wings of a scarecrow.

COUNTRESS MAKES A GREAT HIT

Wears a Tiara to the Opera Made on the Design of the Russian Crown.

(Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.)
LONDON, June 7.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The countess of Essex, who has been very poorly since she underwent an operation in Paris some time ago, appeared at the opera last night with a wonderful new diamond tiara. It is patterned after the Russian crown, is extremely high in front and tapers away over the ears. The countess looked strikingly picturesque and pretty. This tiara she had made up in Paris from her own jewels, but, as she is a perfect artist in dress devices, its effect is more brilliant than the newest and costliest coronets.

YIELDS TO ALSACE-LORRAINE

Germany Abolishes Dictatorship Provision, an Evidence of Mutual Confidence.

BERLIN, June 7.—The Imperial chancellor, Count von Buelow, introduced a bill in the Reichstag today abolishing the dictatorship paragraph in the Reichland (Alsace-Lorraine) fundamental laws.

After speaking of the necessity of the paragraph in the past in consequence of the expressed hope of Reich leaders that France would reconquer the province the chancellor said that Emperor William and the government, after mature consideration, were convinced that the extraordinary powers conferred by the paragraph could be safely dispensed with. Its abolition constituted a recognition of the fact that France would reconquer the province of the Reichland and thanks to the strong position of the empire among the powers and thanks to the careful work of the provincial of the Reichland, it had been found possible to reconcile the inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine to the new order of things and to inspire them with full confidence in their connection with the empire. The efforts of the older generation to effect a separation would find no adherents in the mass of the population and the imperial government wished to require confidence with confidence. Germany never of her own free will would acquiesce to a cession of the Reichland and, he, the chancellor, was convinced that Alsace-Lorraine will accept the gift now tendered with the same feeling of German loyalty that animated the rest of Germany.

British Imports and Exports.
LONDON, June 7.—The statement of the Board of Trade for the month of May shows an increase in imports of £26,900, and a decrease in exports of £24,700.

Turning Gray?

Why not have the early, dark, rich color restored? It's easily done with Ayer's Hair Vigor. Nearly everybody uses it. Ask your own friends. Probably they know how it always restores color, checks falling, and keeps the hair rich and glossy.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor and have found it a great remedy. It checked the falling of my hair when all other remedies had failed."—Mrs. G. A. Morrison, Millinocket, Me.
Sole Agents: J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Be Comfortable

YOU can be both comfortable & well dressed in a K.N.&F. two-piece OUTFIT SUIT Made in a variety of popular lightweight fabrics. Priced from \$5.00 to \$15.00. Enquire of your dealer. This is the label.

Kuh, Nathan & Fischer Co., Chicago.

